I. CLEAN VERSION OF EACH AMENDED CLAIM UNDER 37CFR 1.121(b)(1) |(ii)

69. A therapeutic agent being a soluble precipitable material which is to be converted into an insoluble and non-digestible precipitate by the action of a non-mammalian enzyme when the therapeutic agent is administered to a living host containing a heterogeneous population of cancer cells, the heterogeneous population of cancer calls including at least a sub-population of cancer cells being the target cancer cells, each including a first antigenic receptor, the therapeutic agent being adjacent to the target cancer cells subsequent to the administration to the living host of a bispecific reagent, the bispecific reagent when administered to a living host being bound to the target cancer cells, the bispecific reagent containing two moieties, a first moiety which is a non-mammalian enzyme moiety being a first enzyme moiety, the bispecific reagent further containing a second moiety including a targeting agent moiety which has a substantial affinity for the first antigenic receptor of the target cancer cells, the therapeutic agent to be converted in the extra-cellular fluid of the living host, adjacent to the bispecific reagent, into an insoluble and non-digestible precipitate which is an extra-cellular precipitate by the action of the first enzyme moiety of the bispecific reagent, the bispecific reagent to be bound to the target cancer cells, the therapeutic agent being from a group consisting of peptides, including opio-melanins, of carbohydrates, including cellulose, chitosan, and chitin, of proteoglycans, of synthetic polymers, and of indoxyl compounds containing molecular positions 1-7, the extra-cellular precipitate having an epitope selected from the group consisting of a first antigenic epitope, being an epitope which is an integral part of the structure of the extra-cellular precipitate, a second antigenic epitope, and a neo-antigenic third epitope, the non-antigenic third epitope not being present on the therapeutic agent, the extra-cellular precipitate remaining in the extra-cellular fluid adjacent to the bispecific reagent

71. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which a cell-impermeant material is attached to the therapeutic agent, the cell-impermeant material causing the therapeutic agent to be cell impermeant.

72. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 71 in which the cell-impermeant material is selected from the group consisting of thiol, aninonic materials, and material of a molecular weight greater than 1000 daltons.

75. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 74 in which the soluble intermediate molecule having the characteristic to be oxidized in the natural environment within the extra-cellular fluid, the oxidized soluble intermediate molecule being spontaneously dimerized, thereby forming the extra-cellular precipitate.

77. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compounds can when attached to at least one of positions 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the indoxyl compound move in the extracellular fluid.

78. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compounds includes phenyl compounds attached at position 5 of the indoxyl compound in the extracellular fluid.

79. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compounds includes benzyloxy compounds attached at position 5 of the indoxyl compounds to reduce the ability of the indoxyl compounds and the extra-cellular precipitate to move in the extracellular fluid.

80. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compouinds includes 5.5 -bi-indoxyls attached at position 5 of the indoxyl compounds to reduce the ability of the indoxyl compounds and the extra-cellular precipitate to move by at least one of diffusion and convective flow in the ~~extracellular~~ fluid.